Text of the Call and the Apportionme of Delegates-The Platform as Promulgated by the Washington Conference.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The silver conference developed a degree of importance beyond expectation. It has resulted in a call for a national convention at St. Louis, July 22. A national committee, composed of democrats ex- | preme effort to free themselves and their chilclusively, has been formed. Delegates have been apportioned among the states, and an address has been issued. CALL FOR THE CONVENTION.

A convention of the qualified voters of the United States who believe in the principles this day enunciated by this conference, and who are willing to subordinate party allegiance and fealty to those principles and to support the nominees of the national convention provided for by this conference, shall be held at the city of St. Louis, Mo., on the 22d day of July, 1896, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon.

The apportionment to such convention shall be one delegate for each senator and representative in the United States congress from the several states and one delegate for each delegate in congress from the several territories, and additional delegates for the several states and territories based upon the silver strength as ascertained from the American Bi-

The number of delegates apportioned to each state and territory shall be as follows:

Alasks	2 Nebraska 5
Alabama 4	9 Nevada 1
Arizona	6 New Hampshire
Arkansas3	New Jersey1
California4	5 New Yora 4
Colorado	0 North Carolina 7
Connecticut1	5 North Dakota
	3 Ohio
	8 Oklahoma
Georgia	0 Oregon
Idaho1	0 Pennsylvania4
Illinois5	Rhode Island
Indiana4	O South Carolina 3
Indian Territory	South Dakota 1
10wa	Tennessee
Kansas 6	0 Texas 7
Kentucky2	5 Vermont
Louisiana	0 Virginia 4
Maine	9 Washington 1
Maryland	9 West Virginia13
Massachusetts2	I Wisconsin1
Michigan 3	4 Wyoming 1
Minnesota3	0 New Mexico
Mississippi2	5 Utah
Missouri4	5 District of Columbia.
Montana 1	81

This conference appoints a provisional national committee, consisting of one member from each state and territory, said committee to possess all powers usually possessed by national committees of political parties said committee to serve until the holding of said national convention; said committee, or the portion thereof appointed to this conference. shall have full power to fill all vacancies whether from the failure of this conference to appoint a full committee, or from death, resignation or otherwise. Said committee its own government. Said committee shall have its headquarters in the city of Washington. District of Columbia.

tional convention shall be as prescribed by the national committee, subject to the following All delegates shall be elected at public con-

The mode of selecting delegates to said na-

ventions, or at public meetings, to be held either in the several states at large or in the the national committee may prescribe. No person shall be eligible as a delegate to any such convencion or meeting, or shall sit as | Two Oceans was, and I suppose connot in favor of the declaration of principles this But the revolution came, and the digday enunciated by this conference, and who is not willing to subordinate party allegiance to

the advancement of such principles, and to support the nominees of said convention. The national committee shall proceed at once for the success of this movement.

PLATFORM PROMULGATED. the conference:

The paramount issue at this time in the United States is indisputably the money question. It is between the gold standard, gold bonds and bank currency on one side, and the bimetallic standard, no bonds and government currency on the other.

On this issue we declare ourselves to be in favor of a distinctive American financial system. We are unalterably opposed to the single gold standard, and demand the immediate return to the constitutional standard of gold and silver, by the restoration by the government, independently of any foreign power, of the unrestricted power of both gold and silver into standard money, at the ratio of 16 to 1. and upon terms of exact equality, as the; exlegal tender equality with gold for all debts and dues, public and private.

We hold that the power to control and regulate a paper currency is inseparable from the power to coin money; and, hence, that all currency intended to circulate as money should be issued, and its volume controlled, by the gen- at all strong or steady, but they are eral government only, and should be legal used on the roughest roads and traverse

We are unalterably opposed to the issue by time of peace, and we denounce as a blunder worse than a crime the present treasury policy. concurred in by a republican house, of plunging the country in debt by hundreds of millions in the vain attempt to maintain the gold standard by borrowing gold: and we demand the payment of all the coin obligations of the United States as provided by existing laws, in either gold or silver coin, at the option of the government, and not at the option of the creditors.

WHEREAS. The demonetization of silver in 1873 enormously increased the demand for gold. enhancing its purchasing power and lowering all prices measured by that standard; and. WHEREAS. Since that unjust and indefensible act, the prices of American products have fallen upon an average nearly 50 per cent., carrying down with them proportionately the money value of all other forms of property, except in peculiarly-favored localities; and,

WHEREAS, Such fall of prices has destroyed the profits of legitimate industry, injuring the producer for the benefit of the non-producer. increasing the burden of the debtor and swelling the gains of the creditor, paralyzing the productive energies of the American people, relegating to idleness vast numbers of willing workers, sending the shadows of despair into the home of the honest toiler, filling the land with tramps and paupers, and building up colossal fortunes at the money centers; and,

WHEREAS. In the effort to maintain the gold standard the country has, within the last eighteen months, in a time of profound peace and plenty, been loaded down with \$162,000,000 of additional interest-bearing debt, under such circumstances as to allow a syndicate of native an ! foreign bankers to realize a net profit of \$10,000,000 on a single deal; and,

WHEREAS, Another call is now pending for a further gold loan of \$100,000,000, which, but for an outburst of popular indignation, would also have been negotiated in the same secret manner and through the same syndicate; and,

WHEREAS, It stands confessed that the gold standard can only be upheld by so depleting our paper currency as to force the prices of our products below the Europeans, and even below the Asiatic level, in order that we may sell in evils of which our people so bitterly complain. very foundations of our civilization itself; and. WHEREAS. The advocates of the gold standwhich implies that the trade remedy is to close the factory, abandon the farm and throw

for the future: and. WHEREAS. The difference of exchange between silver standard countries and gold standard countries is equivalent to a bounty equal | cover the white seal when it stretched to the difference between the value of gold and | itself on the ice-floes. -C. E. Borchgresilver, in favor of the products of silver stand- vink, in Century. n gold standard conn tries, and a corresponding tariff against the products of gold standard countries exported

to silver using countries; and similar products can be produced or manufacthe people of the United States the time-hon- | mingham, Ala.

ored money of the constitution, gold and silver, not one, but both—the money of Washington. and Hamilton, and Jefferson, and Monroe, and Of Silver Men of the Country to Meet in St. Louis.

Jackson, and Lincoln—to the end that the American people may receive honest pay for an honest product: the American debtor pay his just obligations in an honest standard, and not in a standard that is appreciated 100 per cent. above all the great staples of our country; and to the end further that silver standard countries may be deprived of the unnatural advantage they now enjoy in the difference in exchange between gold and silver-an advantage which tariff legislation alone can not

We therefore confidently appeal to the people of the United States that, leaving in abeyance for the moment all other questions. however important, even momentous they may appear, and sundering if need be all former party ties and affiliations, that they unite in one sudren from the domination of the money power -a power more destructive than any which has ever been fastened upon the civilized men of any race or in any age. And upon the consummation of their desires and efforts we invoke the gracious favor of Divine Providence.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. The following is the executive committee: Arizona-M. W. Breman. Colorado-L N. Stevens. Connecticut-Hon. Joseph Sheldcz-California-George W. Baker. Idaho-John P. Clough. Iowa-Amos Stecht. Illinois-Dr. George M. Emerich. Kansas-A. C. Shinn. Maryland-Gilbert T. Smith. Massachusetts-George C. Hill. Michigan-Judge J. G. Ramsdell. Montana-W. H. Swett. Nebraska-G. L. Laws. Nevada-George S. Nison. New Jersey-Mortimer Whitehead. North Carolina-B. F. Keith. Ohio-Henry T. Niler. Pennsylvania-R. E. Defenderfer. Tennessee-J. H. Achlen. Virginia-A. J. Wedderburn. Vermont-Joseph Battell. District of Columbia-C. J. Hillyer. Utah-Richard McIntosh.

Chairman-Dr. J. J. Mott. c. North Carolina FINANCE COMMITTEE. The following is the finance committee: Colorado-Ex-Gov. James B. Grant. Montana-Ex-Gov. J. R. Toole. Indiana-Anso Wolcott. Kansas-Ex-Congressman W. H. Harris. Pennsylvania--W. J. Cheeney. New Jersey--Eli B. Hendee. Missouri-L. M. Ramsay. Connecticut-Dr. A. B. Fuller. Illinois-Earl B. Smith Michigan-Charles R. Sligh. Virginia-J. L. Johnson. California-Gen. T. J. Clunie. Utah-J. J. Daly Tennessee-J. H. Achlen

Oklahoma-Sidney Clark.

Fate of the Canal of the Two Oceans. Givors slipped by almost unnoticed; trim little town hung out to sun in long strips upon terraces ascending from the waterside; its walls and tiled roofs rising above gardens, and so making a general effect of warm grays and yellows dashed with vivid greens. shall select its own officers and adopt rules for It is a town of some commercial pretensions, the gateway of a canal a dozen miles long leading up through the valley of the little river Gier to iron-works and coke-works and glassworks tucked away in the hills. The canal was projected almost a century and a half ago as a connecting link between the Rhone and the Loire, and so several counties or districts of such states as | between the Atlantic and the Mediterranean; wherefore the Canal of the tinues to be, its high-sounding name. ging never extended beyond that first dozen miles; and so it came to pass that the Canal of the Two Oceans, as such, is a delusion, and that the golden futown has an easy and contented look; leave it still comfortably well to do.-

Buckboards of Northern Maine. The buckboards of northern Maine are strange-looking vehicles, and resemb e closely the accepted pictures of Noah's ark. They are altogether unlike the buckboards of the Adirondacks. The body is made of long, narrow | ket?" boards, and upon this is fastened a round-bellied top, very much like the old-fashioned Sedan chair. Usually isted prior to 1873, the silver coin to be of full | there is a decoration of faded streaks of blue paint, which adds to its quaintness and ancient appearance. The cover is usually of canvas or rubber, from which most of the color has faded. These buckboards do not look used on the roughest roads, and traverse ditches, rocks and stumps with imthe United States of interest-bearing bonds in punity. They are very comfortable and easy to ride in and it is remarkable how much can be packed away in them. Probably no other vehicle could stand an equal strain or give equal comfort on some of the wood trails on

Thomas A. Janvier, in Century.

which they are used .- N. Y. Ledger, Meaning of the Word "Omaha." The name "Omaha" bears testimony to the long journey of the people, and reveals some of the causes which brought about this breaking up into distinct tribes. It is composed of two the current," or up the stream. The Omahas were the people who went up the stream, while the Quapaws, their near of kin, went, as their name reveals, "with the current," or down the stream. The traditions of both these peoples say that the parting occurred during a hunting expedition, each division finally settling in the lands whither they had wandered apart. This epochal hunt must have been centuries ago, for the Quapaws bore their descriptive name in 1540, being mention in the Portuguese narrative of De Soto's expedition as then living on the Arkansas river, where they ceded their long-occupied lands to the United States .- Alice C. Fletcher,

in Century. Color of Antarctic Birds.

It was remarkable to see how the plumage of the birds gradually changed into lighter and lighter colors as we drew southward, altering with the colors of the surroundings. Whether foreign markets, thus aggrevating the very the birds, like the polar hare, also changed their color with the seasons, I degrading American labor and striking at the had not an opportunity to notice; but it is clear that within the Antarctic ard persistently claim that the real cause of circle also Mother Nature takes care of our distress and overproduction, that we have all her children, and protects the deproduced so much that it has made us poor, fenseless from the eye of their larger enemies by giving them an invisible a multitude of people out of employment-a clothing. It was thus almost impossidoctrine that leaves us absolutely without hope | ble to discover the magnificent white petrel when it was on the dazzling snow. It was likewise difficult to dis-

Everybody is under vows-vows of WHEREAS, The cost of production otherwise | business, vows of friendship and love, in the Old World, and particularly in China vows of soldiers, vows of membership and Japan, is far less than the cost at which in societies of all kinds. Every man's tured in this country by American labor, with- character is at stake in the way he out reducing our farmers, miners, mechanics. treats his vows. His own conscience manufacturers and other industrial workers to will pronounce upon him, and any dethe level of Chinese coolies: therefore, be it

Resolved, That, over and above all other questions of policy, we are in favor of restoring to

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

TO TELL A HORSE'S AGE. To tell the age of any horse Inspect the lower jaw, of course; The six front teeth the tale will tell

And every doubt and fear dispel. Two middle "nippers" you behold Before the colt is two weeks old, Before eight weeks two more will come, Eight months the "corners" cut the gum.

The outside grooves will disappear From middle two in just one year: In two years from the second pair; In three the "corners," too, are bare.

At two the middle "nippers" drop, At three the second pair can't stop; When four years old the third pair goes, At five a full new set he shows, The deep black spots will pass from view

At six years from the middle two: The second pair at seven years: At eight the spot each "corner" clears From middle "nippers" upper jaw At nine the black spots will withdraw;

The second pair at ten are white;

Eleven finds the "corner" light.

As time goes on the horsemen know The oval teeth three-sided grow; They longer get, project before, -Blacksmith and Wheelwright.

CHEAP POULTRY HOUSE.

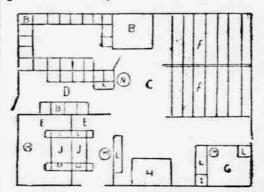
Can Be Constructed of Sod or Lumber by Any Bright Man.

The exceedingly practical and convenient poultry house, an illustration of which embellishes our columns below, is 30 feet long by 24 feet wide and can be constructed of sod or lumber. As shown in the ground plan, the space is divided into four main parts. The principal room occupies the entire right side of the building, as shown in the ground plan, in which F F are roosts 14 feet long; B, a box 5 by 5 feet for



A CHEAP POULTRY HOUSE.

straw in which to throw grain in winter to induce exercise, and H, a coop 4 by 6 feet for shutting up sitting hens. In the left-hand upper corner of the ground plan is the laying room 10 by 12 feet, with nests all about the sides. Just below it is the room 6 by 12 feet for sitting hens, while in the lower left-hand corner is a room 10 by 12 feet for chickens. I is a box in which to put lime and oyster shells. L L L are



feed boxes and troughs; V V recep tacles for green feed; M M M are drinking vessels; A A are nests 18 inches to organize the several states and territories ture which once lay ahead of Givors square. Windows and doors can be now lies a long way astern. Yet the arranged as shown in the illustration or to suit the taste of the builder. There The following is the declaration of as though it had saved enough from is a partition in the room for chickens, the wreck of its magnificent destiny to | dividing it into two parts, one for those quite small and the other for larger ones. A lath door between this room and the main room allows the chickens to pass.-Farm and Home.

FATTENING FOWLS.

No Way in Which Corn Can Be Fed to Better Advantage. "How can I best fatten fowls for mar-

This is a very simple matter, and one not requiring any special tact or skill, It is a very profitable proceeding, too, for fowls that are thin and light can be made to put on the heaviest possible weight in a very short time if they are

properly handled. Fowls fatten best in confinement, and tlese which are to be sold should be shut. up in rather close quarters, and fed all they will eat of corn meal coarsely ground. We have tried various mixtures for fattening fowls, but never found anything superior to coarse corn meal and plenty of pure water. Just | fall; then in the fall plow the field and these two things will make a tough, thin old hen plump and tender in two weeks, and when she comes to the table her flesh will be as sweet, juicy

and tender as a spring chicken. Fowls that are sent to market fat and plump always bring the best prices, and this because they present an inviting appearance. There is no better way in which corn can be fed to advantage than words, which signify "going against | to use it in finishing a lot of thin fowls in preparation for market. The fowls should be sold as soon as they are well fattened, for after this is accomplished it is a waste of food to keep them any longer .- Farm and Fireside.

NOTES FOR BEEKEEPERS.

Cold weather will not kill bees in a water-tight hive.

A home market well worked brings better returns than one at a distance. Queens have been known to live and do good work for five years, but this is an exception.

The best remedy for a sting is to plunge the part into cold water or apply ammonia or soda. To make the most out of his bees.

every beekeeper should understand the sources of honey in his locality. Bees require very little air during cold weather, but should a warm spell come and they find themselves closed up, they get excited and will often smother

themselves to death. Do not pull up covers that the bees have sealed down unless compelled to do so. They want their hives air-tight at the top to prevent ventilation or cold draughts in winter.-St. Louis Repub-

Beehives for Farmers.

Most farmers would have better suc cess with bees if they used only the old straw or box hives. Beekeeping with the movable-frame hives is an art which few care to learn; the straw hive is a simple tool which anyone can use. Before the bee-moth became prevalent, nearly every farmer kept bees in this simple way. The introduction of the Italian bee has done away with this trouble. With the old-fashioned hives, women and children can do most af the work, and beekeeping, like poultry raising, can be their special province and profit. Aside from learning to hive new swarms, little knowledge is needed .- Country Gentleman.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURE.

According to B. F. Clayton It Is the Source of Our Wealth.

The civilized world stands amazed at the vast accumulations of the American people, and the query from home and abroad is from whence it came, and what is its true source? We answer that our success is due to two agencies. both of which the American people possess in the highest degree, namely. labor and its intelligent application to the richest natural resources of any country. In the consideration of the true source of our national wealth we must combine these two elements as one and inseparable. Man must furnish labor and nature must furnish all the material upon which labor is expended. Our labor has always been of the highest type, from the fact that the prople of the United States are the remote, if not the direct, descendants of a representative foreign element that had learned to think for itself, and when debarred from acting for itself, to seek a country of equal social and political rights where it could plant the banner of the largest freedom and where it could enjoy to the fullest extent the fruits of its own labor.

Our population is made up of an energetic class that is willing to leave the scenes of childhood, the home of youth, the mother tongue and native land to cast their fortunes with a strange people. The American citizen. whether native or foreign born, is quick to recognize the rights of all who would come to our shores to better their condition and to throw around them all the safeguards of protection in every social and political right. From the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers there has been a healthful growth in the spirit of freedom, morality, industry, and economy. The environments that surround the American citizen are antagonistic to royal exclusiveness. They regard labor as respectable and measure men by the standard of virtue and personal worth.

The natural product of the soil, aided y intelligent labor, is the great creative force, the only source from which wealth may be obtained to meet all obligations. The street car fare, interest on bonds, dividends on stocks, the soldiers' pensions, the fees of the professional, the dry goods and the grocery bills, as well as the cost of conducting all the intricate machinery of the government, must be paid by the revenues from the soil.-North American Re-

THE CANADIAN THISTLE.

Method of Exterminating This Most Destructive of Weeds. Get the land well set in clover, and the richer the better. Let it stand until just as the thistles begin to show bloom, then mow it, being sure to cut all thistles. It is well to apply some plaster to start a quick growth of the clover. When the clover is up a good growth, say at the of August, plow the field and be sure that it is all plowed. Do not curt the clover, but plow the whole ground, having a chain on plow if necessary to put all the grass under. Roll at once



CANADA THISTLE. and harrow so as to cover all the thistles. Keep the field well cultivated all the following fail. Every time a thistle shows go over it with some broadtoothed cultivator, having the teeth sharp, and in two days after follow with hoe, cutting off the heads of every last thistle. Follow up until late you will have the best of all fitted fields for barley or oats, and if the work is thorough I will give you a dollar apiece for every thistle that ever shows again, unless it comes from the seed .- J. S.

A Curious Calving Case.

Woodward, in Prairie Farmer.

A farmer who runs a dairy farm in the northern part of the village of Fenton, Genessee county, Mich., owns a Jersey heifer not quite two years old. Friday, September 13, she gave birth to a fine heifer calf, but she did not seem to show a natural maternal feeling for it, and it was removed and placed with another cow. Saturday, September 21, eight days later, she gave birth to another heifer calf, even larger than the first one; her milk immediately came, and she owned her calf. Both calves are now with her. The case seems the only one known among the oldest farmers in this vicinity. The above is a true statement and vouched for by J. M. D .-Rural New Yorker.

Theory as to Hog Cholera. Waldo F. Brown, in the Maine Farmer, says: "In 35 years I have but once had this disease (hog cholera) among my hogs and then I lost but two, one a stunted pig and the other a sow taken sick when her pigs were born. All the herd were very sick and so fevered that their ears dropped off after they got well and they did not eat anything for more than a week, but they recovered and fattened as well as any hogs I ever fed. I believe that if these hogs had fed on corn alone from weaning time that four out of five of them would have died. I am a firm believer that exclusive corn feeding is responsible for a large per cent. of the loss from cholera which often sweeps off whole

The Mission of Weeds.

Weeds are feared by farmers who have made mistakes in the management of their fields, by virtue of which the weeds have found a chance to prosper. Weeds, therefore, may be said to have a mission: first, to educate the farmer; and, second, to ameliorate the soil. Good and judicious tillage and cropping are the only effective means of keeping down weeds. A foul place can be cleaned by inaugurating, for a time, a stout and rigorous rotation of crops. -Southern Cultivator.

A WOMAN PIONEER.

The Extraordinary Career of Mrs. J. P. Hadley.

Owner and Manager of a Splendid Prairie Farm-Wonderful Grit and

Endurance.

From the Free Press, Streator, Ill. On a splendid farm at Blackstone, in the very heart of the great, rich and prosperous prairies of Northern Illinois, lives Mrs. J. P. Hadley. She owns and personally directs the affairs of her farm, which is as rich and productive as the most ambitious could de-She is now sixty-five years old and was afflicted with bleeding of the lungs for forty-

five years. During that time she was a great sufferer, she was weak, tired and run down, and in consequence existence, even, was a burden. There was no pleasure in life for her. "During all these years," she said to the writer, "I had received treatment from

many very successful and eminent physicians They could do nothing for me. I continued to grow worse, year by year, un-til last spring when I was so bad that I could not even walk across my room, and when I coughed the blood often gushed from my nose and mouth. At this time I was receiving treatment from the local physicians, and while they are men of more than ordinary skill, I was constantly growing weaker and worse. Under these circum stances I became thoroughly discouraged and disheartened.
"My physicians told me frankly that they

could do no more for me, that I could live but a short time at the best and that I should arrange my affairs with that fact in view, that my death was only a question of a very short time. Under these very trying and discouraging circumstances my atten-tion was called to the advertisement of Pink Pills for Pale People. I decided to try them. I could not see that I had anything to lose and everything was to be gained. My physicians were doing me no good so there was nothing to lose by dropping their treatment, so without saying anything to them about it, I began on March 22, 1895, to take Pink Pills for Pale People, and I have continued their use up to the present time. In all I have taken eleven boxes. I began to improve almost as soon as I began to take them and I have gained constantly until I am now remarkably well for one of my years. It has been more than forty-five years since I was as I am now. I now fully realize that I have not known whatit was to be really well. That weak, tired, languid feeling which has been the burden of my existence for so many years and which has made any labor or even ife itself a thing to be dreaded is gone. I can now work about the house and assist in the duties which fall to women on farms and even enjoy the labor while thus employed. I can not help wondering how I ever endured my years of torture. I consider myself fully as strong and healthy now as women of my age usually are.

"When I began taking the pills my skin was dry, harsh and dead. It has since peeled off and is fresh, soft and healthy now. My hair which was almost white crisp and dead has regained its vigor and much of its color and is soft and pliable. It is in better condition than it has been for skin on them was dry and cracked. They gave me great trouble. Now that is all changed. The swelling has entirely disappeared and they are in a perfectly healthy "Taking it all in all," she said, "I think

my cure a most remarkable one and I am more than willing that the world shall know what Pink Pills for Pale People have done for me, for it may prove a blessing to other sufferers. Yes, you may make any use you like of my experience.' up a good growth, say at the An analysis of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills middle or last of July or first shows that they contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and re-store shattered nerves. They are an unmotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female, and all diseases resulting from vitiated humors of the blood. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50—by ad dressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

HE (feeling his way to a knowledge of her accomplishments) — "Can you darn stockings, Arabella?" She (with distant frigidity)—"I don't expect to marry a man who needs to wear darned stockings."—

A Canal Choked Up

Is practically useless. The human organism is provided with a canal which sometimes becomes choked up, namely, the bowels, through which much of the effete and waste matter of the system escapes. When they are obstructed - constipated, in other words -Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will relieve them effectually, but without pain, and in-stitute a regular habit of body. This medi-cine also remedies malarial, bilious, dys-peptic, rheumatic, nervous and kidney trouble, and strengthens the entire system.

THE class in natural history being asked the difference between a dog and a tree, the head boy answered: "A tree is covered with bark, while a dog seems to be lined with it."

People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects and were satis fied with transient action; but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently overcome habitual constipa-tion, well-informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time, but finally injure the system.

BEECHAM'S PILLS for constipation 10c and 25c. Get the book (free) at your druggist's and go by it. Annual sales 6,000,000 boxes.

"Love makes the world go round." The world seems to go round, but love makes your head swim; that's the explanation.— Boston Transcript.

JACKSON—"Any sleeping apartment in the club you belong to?" Snarleigh—"Not one, except the reading-room."—Worsehold Words.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, January 27, 1896.

1	NEW YORK, Ja				
ı	CATTLE-Native Steers	3 85	GU:	4 45	ı
ì	COTTON-Middling	. 81	40.	8%	Ł
1	PLOUD Winter Wroat	2.50	60	3 90	1
Ì	FLOUR-Winter Wheat WHEAT-No.2 Red	0 00	25	71	1
l	WHEAT-No. 2 Red	****	tees		
1	CORN -No. 2		(6		
ł	OATS-No. 2	243	6 60		1
١	PORK-New Mess	10 75	60	11 00	
ı	ST. LOUIS.		- 1		1
1	COTTON-Middling	71	500	7%	L
1	BEEVES-Fancy Steers	371	6	4.61	Þ.
ı	Medium	3 15	GG.		1
1	HOCE Toleran				
I	HOGS Fair to Select	3 8)	60		1
ı	SHEEP-Fair to Choice	2 50	65		١.
ı	FLOUR-Patents	3 40			1
1	Fancy to Extra do	2 75	(t)	3 30	
	WHEAT-No. 2 Red Winter.	66	(a)	6714	1
	CORN-No 2 Mixed		60	2,%	1
ı	OATS No 2		8	7.78	
1	OATS-No 2 RYE-No 2 TOBACCO-Lugs				1
	K1E-No. 2	34	466		1
1	TOBACCO-Lugs	3 00	0	8 00	
1	Letti li li'le'V	4 .30	642	12 0)	1
	BUTTER-Choice pairy	TO UN	62	13 00	
	BUTTER-Choice pairy.	12	Œ,	15	1
	EGGS-Fresh				1
1	PORK-Standard Mess (New).	10 600	1.60	10.65	1
l	BACON-Clear Rib	10 00	2115	5%	
	LAKD-Prime Steam	****	100	374	١.
1			W	5%	
	CHICAGO.				10
1	CATTLE-Shipping	3 25	a	4 30	16
	HOGS-Fair to Choice	3 90	a		1-
į	SHEEP-Fair to Choice	2 50			1
1	Sheer-Fair to Choice	2 30	0		1
	FLOUR-Winter Patents Spring Patents	3 30	0		
1	Spring Patents	3 10	163	3 25	
l	WHEAT-No. 2 spring	61	16	6234	•
1	No. 2 Red	66	60	6654	
1	CORN-No. 2	10000	64		1 4
Į	OATS-No. 2		Œ,	18%	1
ł	PORK-Mess (new)	10 35	GO	10 45	ш
ı			40	10 10	li
ļ	KANSAS CITY	7.1			12
l	CATTLE-Shipping steer	2.0	60	1 25	1 -
į	HOGS-All Grades	3 50			12
į	WHEAT-No 2 Red		60		14
ĺ	DATE No 9	****		1714	1
ĺ	OATS-No. 2		0	24	
ı	CORN-No. 2	235	40	24	
J	NEW ORLEAN	S		- 6	1
ı	FLOUR-High Grade	3 50	0	3 85	
l	CODY No 9		6	39	1

CORN-No. 2

CORN—No. 2 Mixed 284 @ OATS—No. 2 Mixed 214 @ ORK—New Mess 10 25 @ BACON—Clear Rib 64 @ COTTON—Middling @ @

LOUISVILLE

PORK—New Mess
BACON—Sides
COTTON—Middling

WHEAT-No. 2 Red.

HURRAH FOR PENNSYLVANIA. The farmers of Pennsylvania are to be congratulated. M. M. Luther, East Troy, Pa., grew over 200 bushels Salzer's Silver Mine Oats on one measured acre. Think of it! Now there are

thirty thousand farmers going to try and beat Mr. Luther and win \$200 in gold! and they'll do it. Will you? Then there is Silver King Barley, cropped on poor soil 116 bus. per acre in 1895. Isn't that wonderful-and corn 230 bus. and potatoes and grasses

and clovers, fodder plants, etc., etc. Freight is cheap to all points. IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND it with 10c postage to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will receive their mammoth catalogue and ten packages grains and grasses, including above oats, free. (K.)

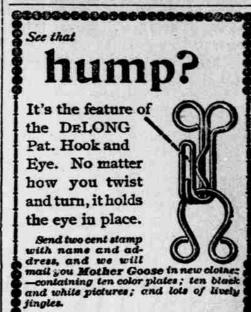
SHE-"I really don't think I shall take part again in theatricals; I always feel as though I were making a fool of myself." He—"Oh, everybody thinks that!"—Pick

WE can stand the horseless carriage-Think it's just as fine as silk, But we kick hard, harder, hardest, When they mention cowless milk.

—West Union (Ia.) Gazette.

Firs.—All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and & trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. Suburb-"I thought you said it was the little boy next door who was making all the noise?" Little Johnnie-"So it was, ma. I was hitting him with a stick."— PAIN often concentrates al its MISERY in ST. JACOBS OIL trate its healing in a cure.



RICHARDSON & DELONG BROS., Philade

Bubbles or Medals.

"Best sarsaparillas." When you think of it how contradictory that term is. For there can be only one best in anything—one best sarsaparilla, as there is one highest mountain, one longest river, one deepest ocean. And that best sarsaparilla is---?... There's the rub! You can measure mountain height and ocean depth, but how test sarsaparilla? You could, if you were chemists. But then, do you need to test it? The World's Fair Committee tested it,-and thoroughly. They went behind the label on the bottle. What did this sarsaparilla test result in? Every make of sarsaparilla shut out of the Fair, except Ayer's. So it was that Ayer's was the only sarsaparilla admitted to the World's Fair. The committee found it the best. They had no room for anything that was not the best. And as the best, Ayer's Sarsaparilla received the medal and awards due its merits. Remember the word "best" is a bubble any breath can blow; but there are pins to prick such bubbles. Those others are blowing more "best sarsaparilla" bubbles since the World's Fair pricked the old ones. True, but Ayer's Sarsaparilla has the medal. The pin that scratches the medal proves it gold. The pin that pricks the bubble proves it wind. We point to medals, not bubbles, when we say: The best sarsaparilla is Ayer's.



You are discharged I have no use for any one that has not sense enough to chew



The largest piece of good tobacco ever sold for io cents The 5 cent piece is nearly as

large as you get of other high grades for 10 cents ALZER'S NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS - POTATCE



THE AERMOTOR CO, does haif the world's windmill business, because it has reduced the cost of sind power to 1/6 what it was. It has many branch les that it will fur

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